

Daily Appeal.

BY McCLANAHAN & DILL.

GRENADA, MISS.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10, 1862.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

Gentlemen who arrive from the United States with letters, will confer a favor by leaving them at the counting room of the Appeal office, at the corner of the State and Adams streets, next door north of the Collins House. In these days of uncertain mails from the South and a blockade on the North, our facilities to furnish the latest news from all quarters can be greatly increased by a little attention on the part of our friends, for which we shall ever remain grateful. Parties from above will confer an especial favor by furnishing us any Northern papers for their possession.

SKIRMISH NEAR HORN LAKE.

A little skirmish occurred on the Memphis and Horn Lake road, on Saturday last, between Capt. BRYANT's command and a company of Federal cavalry. The Federals lost three killed, including the commander, seven wounded and four horses. One Confederate, named WILLIAMS, was slightly wounded in the shoulder.

CONGRESS.

The Confederate Congress met yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, but no business was done to prove this morning without any reports from Richmond. As it was an adjourned session, at which no preliminary for organization were necessary, we presume the message of President DAVIS was delivered at once. The failure of the telegraph to furnish a synopsis of that important document, or even a word from Congress, is really provoking, especially as we had used every exertion to give full intelligence as to every session to obtain.

McCLANAHAN REPORTED MOVING.

The latest report from the Potomac, brought by passengers from Harrison's Landing to Fort Monroe on the 11th, was that the general appearance of things indicated that a move of the whole or a large part of McCLANAHAN's army was then taking place.

It is now claimed that in his recent reconnaissance to, and occupation of Malvern Hill, McCLANAHAN had in view a great battle, and the assertion is that he sent a messenger to Harrison's Landing to bring up the greater part of the army, but the runner took the wrong road, and during the day the Confederates appeared and took possession. The battle can take place yet, if the young NAPOLEON decides it, and unless he decides otherwise cannot claim for him the intention alluded to above with any sort of color.

NEGROES IN MEMPHIS.

The status of the negro in Memphis has been defined by Gen. SHERMAN, who has ordered that all negroes who apply for work shall be employed as laborers on the fortifications and draw clothes, clothing, and one pound of tobacco per month, but no wages will be allowed until the courts determine whether the negro is slave or free. Officers are forbidden to employ them as servants. The negroes employed as laborers will be allowed to return to their masters at the close of any week, but owners are not allowed to enter the lines in search of slaves. The post quartermaster is also authorized to employ negroes on the same conditions, and, when necessary, to take them by force. Division quartermasters may employ negroes to drive teams and haul lumber. Commanders of regiments may take negroes to be employed as cooks and teamsters, not exceeding fifty-five for each regiment. In no case will any negroes employed under the above conditions be permitted to wear arms or wear uniforms.

ON THE 11th INSTANT.

On the 11th instant Porter's mortar boat had not arrived up James river. It was still anchored in Hampton Roads.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the Methodist Episcopal church will be held next Saturday and Sunday, at the Methodist church in this city.

Regular and easy communication with Louisiana has been re-established. The following passengers and freight crossing on the ferryboat as usual.

REMARKS.—The Chicago Times calls the Bulletin the "abolition republican organ of Memphis." This is rather a severe rebuke to the news-writers in the Bluff city.

A HURRY.—The Cincinnati Times gives a report that the Federal army are overhauling Corinth, and all the points in that vicinity south of the Tennessee river. All the stores there, it is said, are being removed as fast as possible.

Late advices from Helena state that the gunboat and transport expedition which left there for White river, a few days since, has returned, having found a bar at the mouth of the river, which stopped their progress entirely.

MORGAN'S ARMY.—A dispatch from Louisville, dated the 13th, says: "Eight hundred men belonging to John Morgan's force crossed to the north side of Cumberland river four miles north of Bennett's ferry, in Morgan county, on Sunday last."

SAMMO.—In the instruction of Governor Andrew to city and town assessors throughout the State of Massachusetts, are to make it their duty to include the colored citizens as well as white ones, as those subject to draft.

A PRISONER.—A Federal prisoner, captured in the little skirmish in Coahoma county, was brought to this city last evening and lodged in the guard house. The Memphis journals claimed a victory in this affair, but the prisoner brought in admits the defeat with some Federal loss.

BURNED.—The Memphis Bulletin of the 17th states that the little steamer Adair, which some time ran as a ferry boat, and which was lying up at Mount City, was set on fire by secessionists at that place and destroyed. The same party, it is also stated, burned the house of a gentleman in the Federal army, which house is in the neighborhood of the same place.

That Attempted Escape. MESSRS. EDITORS.—The item in your issue of Saturday evening, in reference to the attempt of escape of prisoners, is incorrect.

There was not at that time any yellow prisoner in the gunboats, or Grenada. After the prisoner was discovered, the corporal of the guard (Baker) ordered him out of the tree and conveyed him back to his old quarters—the corporal being the only one having a gun. One of the gentlemen near the drug store did use the rifle upon the discovery of the negro in the tree.

The war will not be a success, as the white man is, or was a Confederate soldier, and confined for some offense; so it would not be reasonable to suppose him an abolitionist.

Now this is a matter of no consequence, but as the guard were the principal actors in the affair they should have the credit, at least, of doing their duty.

DESIGNATIONS IN KENTUCKY.

We have important and interesting information from Kentucky, received via Nashville. It bears directly upon the crisis that now seems so imminent in the affairs of our sister State. Governor MAGOFFIN has resigned his position, and the telegraph adds that John J. Davis, president of the State Senate and acting lieutenant-governor, has followed the same course. We have no reason to question the truth of MAGOFFIN's resignation, but that a man of Fisk's principles and low ambition would renounce the opportunity of succeeding to the gubernatorial chair is highly improbable. There must be some error, resulting from the confusion of names in transmitting the dispatch, or else a stranger resolution has occurred in the fellow Fisk than we ever dreamed possible.

The resignation of Governor MAGOFFIN was not altogether unexpected. The only mystery has been that he so long allowed himself to occupy a position full of embarrassment. Bereft of all power and influence, of everything in fact save the empty name of governor, he was looked upon with suspicion and treated with contempt and insult by the Federalists. Unable, from the jealousy with which he was watched—the severe censure placed over him, to be of service to his real friends, for more than a year he has been the occupant of place, but in no wise the wielder of power, for that which rightly attached to his office was neutralized by the action of the abolition legislature and military board.

We are glad that Governor MAGOFFIN has thus at last—although seemingly coerced into the measure—taken the good sense to resign. He was serving neither himself nor his country, but adding, day by day, by his submission to Yankee rule, to the odium which has, in many ways, been heaped upon his name.

Yet DEBIAH MAGOFFIN, as he has been called along, a friend of the South and a contemner of the Washington tyranny, as true and loyal as brothers. He has been badly, egregiously mismanaged in his policy, but the error was of the head and not of the heart, and when he found himself enveloped in the traitorous folds of Lincoln legislation, he should have resigned and not wasted his efforts in vain protest. Unfortunately he lacked nerve and decision of character, and thus narrowly missed being one of the leaders of the revolution which now approaches its day-dawn. There may be time, however, for him to retrieve his past reputation, and we hope he will do so speedily for the sake of his good, brave, generous Kentucky heart.

Should Fisk have succeeded in the executive chair, Kentucky would have been a different State. His villainous traits were soon apparent in his marriage with the daughter of a notorious brawler who met his fate by falling through the hatch of a Pearl street store, in Cincinnati, where he was committing his midnight depredations. This woman he afterwards attempted to palm off in Kentucky upon respectable society, but she was arrested and tried for the crime of stealing, in Mayville, Mason county. Fisk is a whining, hypocritical villain—smooth-tongued, black-hearted, without principle, without integrity, without honor.

He was accidentally elected to the senate from the Abolition district opposite Cincinnati, and is now accidentally made governor of the glorious commonwealth, whose chair of state has been occupied by such historic characters as ISAMUEL SHELBY, CHARLES SCOTT, JOHN ADAMS, JAMES T. MOREHEAD and JOSEPH DESHA. "How are the mighty fallen!"

But there is hope even in this depth of degradation to which the State—once synonym of chivalry—has degenerated. There must be a reaction, and when the rebel politicians who have so long usurped the rights of the people, and great as is, leap forth in her pride of power one of the strongest and sturdiest champions of the Confederacy.

A NEW POLITICAL POWER.

The direct tax law of the North will create an additional army of office holders, with whom the dominant party will naturally ally itself. It will, in fact, carry more securely into themselves its power. Assessors, collectors, treasurers, etc., without number, compose the machinery by which the law is to be made operative, and already has the appointing power been besieged by thousands of applications from willing patriots, who wish to serve their party and country by discharging the duties of a lucrative office.

Of course appointees must be Republicans and secessionist partisans. This much the appointing power requires, and the substance of all the members of Congress from their district are selected. The Secretary of the Treasury virtually leaves the matter with the members, so that, if we judge the tools by the masters who filled the last Congress, a precious host of abolition fanatics will ever be ready to do the dirty work of their patrons, will be fastened upon the country at once. If the slogan "like master, like man" holds good, a choice lot of small political rascals will soon be perambulating every nook and corner of the North, echoing the odious doctrines of their leaders.

It is officially stated that Michigan's quota under the first call for volunteers is full, and that companies in various parts of the State continue to offer but cannot be accepted. There will be difficulty, it is said, in completing all the requisitions of the Federal government in the State without drafting.

A Northern journal says that previous to the signing of the exchange cartel the North had in the various military prisons and depots, at Camp Douglas, Chicago; Alton, Illinois; Camp Morton, Indiana; Camp Chase, Ohio; Madison, Wisconsin; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; and Sandusky, Ohio; and on the Atlantic coast, about twenty thousand Confederate prisoners of war.

IRON-CLADS FOR THE PACIFIC.—The Federal Navy Department has commenced a move for the Pacific coast. Work has been begun on the iron-clad USS Albatross, a squadron of iron-clad monitors, and other ships will be put on the stocks as soon as possible.

A portion will be constructed on the Atlantic coast, and the remainder on the Pacific. Those constructed in the east are to be built in sections, and transported in government steamers to San Francisco.

We publish, this evening, what purports to be a "private letter from the niece of President Davis," written in confidence of course to her mother and sister. It is taken from the Cincinnati Times, which gravely produces it as a genuine document, without a word of explanation as to how possession was obtained of it. We have no doubt but that it is a forgery, and give it to our readers so to what depth of infamy for the purpose of bringing ridicule upon the South. "How they give to lying!"

The Vicksburg Citizen says that strange men visit that city all night in expressing their surprise to find so little damage done to the bridges. It has been the general impression that most of the houses were battered down, and that nothing but the ruins of the city remained, and when they see that the damage is almost imperceptible they are not slow in expressing their astonishment.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Requisitions in Kentucky.

CHATTANOOGA, August 18.—Dispatches from Frankfort to the Nashville Union, dated the 7th, say that Governor MAGOFFIN and Lieutenant-Governor Fisk, of Kentucky, have resigned.

The Memphis Bulletin says the Federal force at Jackson, Tennessee, now numbers five thousand—Gen. John A. Logan commander.

Among the lost on the steamer Golden Gate, was Mr. Fisk, president of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

The number of slaves emancipated in the District of Columbia, under the law abolishing slavery, feels up three thousand one hundred. The time limited for filing claims has expired.

It is said that Gov. Sprague is meeting with some little difficulty in getting his negro regiment from Rhode Island into the field. The old soldiers actively object. It is now proposed to compromise by assigning them an independent garrison duty.

The Indianapolis Citizen expresses great satisfaction that General Crittenden, formerly colonel of the 6th Indiana regiment, was not captured at Murfreesboro, but was promoted to generalship on the recommendation of Indiana Congressmen.

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THE DRAFT AT THE NORTH.

Dispatch from the War Department.

Full Details as to How the Thing is to be Done.

TO GOV. SARGENT, of Wisconsin.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ENROLLMENT AND DRAFT OF THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MILITIA.

In pursuance of an order by the President of the United States, bearing date August 4th, 1862, whereby it is provided that a draft of three hundred thousand militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months unless sooner discharged; and that the Secretary of War shall assign the quota to the several States, and establish regulations for the draft; also, that if any State shall fail to furnish its quota of three hundred thousand militia, the President may, in his discretion, call for volunteers to make up the deficiency of volunteers in that State; also, that the Secretary of War shall assign the quota to the several States, and establish regulations for the draft; also, that if any State shall fail to furnish its quota of three hundred thousand militia, the President may, in his discretion, call for volunteers to make up the deficiency of volunteers in that State.

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AN EXPENSIVE JOB.

The Hatfield (Conn.) Times says: "The war is costing, as can be proved, nearly \$4,000,000 a day." This was on the 25th of July. Since then Lincoln has called out 600,000 more troops. Even in time of peace, the soldiers of the United States were estimated to cost the government \$100,000 a man. Lincoln's additional levies will, therefore, add \$60,000,000 per annum to the cost of the war—approximately an addition of \$2,000,000 a day to the \$4,000,000 now expended. At this rate, we think we can stand the war as long as "our Northern brethren."

It is the opinion of the New York Tribune that "putting down the rebellion is a very expensive, as well as bloody business." That paper, in its editorial, says: "The war is costing, as can be proved, nearly \$4,000,000 a day." This was on the 25th of July. Since then Lincoln has called out 600,000 more troops. Even in time